THE LATEST.

Wassington, August 11, 1862.
There was no battle yesterday (Sunday), only skir

The telegraph wires have been tonded with private messages from individuals in the army of Virginia, as suring friends of their safety.

Our Culpepper Correspondence.

Conserven, Va., August 8, 1862.

Burneide's Corps d'Armes at Aquia Oreck—They Constitut Un Lett Wing of General Pope's Army—The Position of General McDauell—The Wallach Edul The Tables Turned on Rebel Desperiers—A Pharmaceutist's Establish' ment Distributed—President Lincoln's Energetic Policy Applauded by Our Army-Health of the Proops-Ou Caval y Arm Improving in Efficiency, &c.

Aquia crock, and the understanding that they will con-mittude the left wing of the Army of Virginia, give general satisfaction have. An assurance of success is everywhere expressed, and as the lines are brought up and the troops centra ned upon a few points we are enabled to get an idea of the numbers and strength of General Pope's com-It is bolieved that the corps d'armer of McDewell will take the lead in our advance southward eral has been so frequently misrepresented and mallowed that his troops revard with satisfaction the lity of an opportunity occurring whereby he may his good name. The corps of Ganeral tile town is overrun with officers The General is quartered at the resi Wallach, fisq., editor of the Washington Sta Mr. W. has been a refugee from his home for seventeen months, and rejuned it last week to find himself and to ly influential and famous. The citizens who aided and Union forces that they may not be in turn exiled.

My ingression and that of all discerning officers and is that these people should be compelled to vacate. We have reviled the Northern sutlers for their extortion openly degrant, exacting and frandulent that I have met. A droggist, noted for his rascality in these regards, had e gatted yesterday. I paid at one of the village t the rate of three domars and a half a day for in-

has the father of three dollars and a half a day for insufficient and westerned substance.
Captain Fitzgerald, of the New York Twenty eighth regiment, is the vidage provest officer. He has under custody about one hours one presoners. Trains and mais will
demo here daily after to-day, and we hope to receive
better provisions than we are at present obliged to dewith. He read to her knowled river can be completely
repaired in the course of a tew days, and we shall then
be prepared to lock has the condition of Gordonavule.
All circumstances point to the fact that at Gordonsville
we shall ment the secury in force. If we cass that town
we shall ment the secury in force. If we cass that town
we shall menace not only Richmond, but Charlottesville
and Lynchburg, and in act the great Central Railroad,
the chief source o simply to the rebels. They have still
a picket stationed in Grange Court House, but only a
small portion of their forces ecopy the north side of the
Papidan river. The indications are that we shall occupy
the cort is decisive dash. rep refer a decisive dash.
The Nuth New York was succeeded as garrison of the eare of Warrenton by the Seventy-first New York, Col.

grand jubilee was held loss evening by the various A grand jubiles was held list evening by the various regimental bands of Gen. Crasified's brigate, in henor of the President's course, refusing to dismiss music from the army. The bands of the Extent the Promispivania and Tenth Maine regiments made the night has monoiss. A number of boys have been arrested for selling to the residents for small Considerate notes; two were put into juil yesterous by General Crawford's order. There is very little sickness in the army, but many of the regiments are worfully depleted by flights, stringles, &c. I know of a brigate that numbers just 500 men. We believe that the dualt will bring out the men at an early date. Our cavarry rapidly improves in efficiency and Our cavairy rapidly improves in efficiency and constitutes a formidable arm of the service. The Maine, Col. Alien, has recently been engaged in Gen. Hatch's entrance, three weeks ego. The Second Fedneyivania cavalry has ren each efficient service of late. The rebel cavarry men of binson's quate cabby's) command are commerciably quartered at the village court house. They are fine looking, atlietic men, and are treated daily to the best of meals by their friends in the

Our Fredericksburg Correspondence.

FREDRIUCESHUNG, August 7, 1862.

Destruction of Frederick Hatt State n-Virginia Central Railroad Again Torn Up-Capture of Rebil Baggage Trains-Stewart's Fomous Cavolry Checkmated-Capture

Tuesday morning at three o'clock General Gibbon, with his brigade and two batteries of artillery, set out upon an expedition into Rebeldom, with the view of cutting off communication between Richmond and Gordonsville. Passing through Fredericksburg before the inhabitant were astir, we had every reason to believe that no on movement; but, to our great chagrin, rebel spice, as afterwards learned, at once informed the enemy of the advance and probable destination. At twelve o'clock M. our advance, composed of the Th Po river, fifteen miles from Fredericksburg. The drawn up to receive us, and immediately opened upon our cavalry with artillery, forcing them back upon the

infantry. Stewart's cavalry followed in close pursuit; but repulsed by our musketry, precipitately retreated. Our line of battle was immediately formed, and, the enemy again appearing, the artillery opened upon them, compelling them to take to the woods. After a few shots from their field pieces, the enemy were driven from their post tion and our sevance pushed out to a considerable distance \$ the front. Had it been possible we would have closed up upon the retreating rebels; but the day was intensely were brought in utterly prostrated by the heat, while many, unable to keep up with the column, had dropped into the shade along the road at the rear. A halt was of course imperative, and, establishing our line of pickets, we resigned ourselves to the circumstances of our situation, momenturily expecting, however, an attack. Intelligence to General King at Fredericksburg, and the attention of the entire command devoted to the task of reviving our exhibited troops. Company after company brought in its helpites and sensoless members until the grass was strewn for yards with prostrate men, and every surgeon was hard at work applying restoratives, whill the project officers proceeded to search for arms and ma-nificens reported to be stored in the vicinity. The store and post office were at once thrown open, and a diligent extimination instituted, resulting in the discovery o thing save a quantity of syrup, vinegar, coffee, flour store Previous to our collision with the enemy, a small right via Spottsylvania Court House, towards the Central Railroad, above Beaver Dam station, desire; ed by our cavalry some time since. Wednesday morning we pushed on, leaving a large number of our troops suffering from the effects of sunstroke at our bivouse, from whonce they were afterwards sent back our destination without resistance from the enemy, who carefully kept beyond range, though occasionally in view, when we learned that a large force had gone around to the cost of us, and were advancing up the Bowling Green road, with the design of cutting us off and capturing the solumn. Soon after a messenger reached us from Gen. Hatch, who had come out Wednesday with a small reserve, with the information that the enemy was behind him. Under such circumstauces a further advance at that time became impossible, and we immediately for tack to the support of our reserves. Presently the re-Hardly had the shock, dailed by distance, reached the eft of our returning column before every man seemed unbood with new life, and the lagging step of every footsore soldier quickened and stretched into long swing ing strides, while the rear pushed the front yet faster

rill, as gon after gun heaved its mean of sound towards us. At Thornburg we found Gen. Hatch with his hand-

rul of troops up and ready, and further on the dense

sloud of dust told where our infantry stood in the shower of shells. The enemy's force, consisting of

bird the reserven, j. tot in time to capture a few wagons

code! with supplies ; or the advanced column, and were

od from howli'ug Green into the telegraph roads, be-

Stowart's bright of cavatry, with artillery, had co

the artificity, with its designing rumble, close and the infantry "double quicking" throug. Turning an angle of the road in the valley of we found the enough drawn up preparator

rebic Eventhe in a cloud of dust, our cavalry clathering after, the artitlery, with its deafeming rumble, close behind, and the infantry "double quicking" through the Eand. Thresting an angle of the road in the valley of the Nf, we found the enemy drawn up preparatory to charging upon us; but before they could make up their minds to try the experiment our shell were cracking about their cars, and over the hill went the chivalry again. In a moment more we saw them speaking off to the right and taking another position. Our bowtsers andelening gave new acceleration to their "scedadding," and with a farewolf glimpse of bobbing gray lickets we went into camp.

Surrise this morning found us on the march. General flatch returned to Fredericksburg and teneral-Gibbon pressed off to the left to the support of Colonel Cutier, who had advanced down towards Frederick flaß station. Wednesday, at one o'clock, Colonel Cutier reached the Panismkey river, whore he left a strong guard, and, jushing on with two hundred infantry, a section of artillery and the Harris light Cavalry, dashed down upon the rails and otherwise destroyed the road, while Leutenant Colonel Klipatrick proceeded to Frederick Hall station. Here they tore up the rails, blew up several cutlerts with poader, destroyed the depot, with a vast amount of grain, logather with several water tanks and other visit several water tanks and other visit several water tanks and other valuable robel property. On their return, having heard that the enemy were in the vicinity, they burned the bridge over the Famunkey river, and, butting at might, barricaded the roads, and made all preparations for a night attack. The enemy however, failed to make their appearance, and after a long and weary tramp, the command reached prodericksburg without the less of a man, and bringing a large train of wagons leaded with corn captured from the enamy.

A refed madi captured upon the route contained a letter from a staff officer, stating that Jackson was collecting a large army at Gordoneville

IMPORTANT FROM MISSEURI.

Defeat and Dispersion of Porter's Guerillas in Missouri.

Hudson, Mo., August 9, 1882. Additional particulars of the fight between Colone McNeill's command and Porter's guerillas, at Kirksville some days since, have been received here.

One hundred and twenty-eight dead rebels were found on the field and buried. Their ontire less could not have been less than three hundred.

It is intimated on reliable authority that fully two thou sand of Forter's gang have deserted him and are scat tered, several hundred of them being prisoners. The balance of his forces, which were originally three thousand, are rapidly reducing, pursued by Col. McNeill's The Union loss was eight killed and twenty-five wound

Another account says Colonel McNeil came up with Porter a few miles northeast of Kirksville, Adair county, Missouri, at nine o'clock on the 6th-followed him, skirmishing, into the town. A general fight ensued The rebels lost one hundred and fifty men killed, forty wagen loads of supplies, and some ten wagen loads of

Hupson, Mo., August 10, 1862. Colonel McNeill again evertook Porter's guerillas yes terday at Stocklow, in the western part of Macon county and, after a sharp fight, couted them, killing and wound ing a large number and capturing many horses. The rebeis were scattered in all directions. Some of the prisoners captured had taken the oath and given bonds.

Our Key West Correspondence.

KEY WEST, July 30, 1802.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Takems.— News from the Biochaeling Vestels of the Eastern Gulf Square Arrival of the Steamship Creole-Her Reing Ashore en Alligator Rec .- No Injury Sustained-Appearance of Yellow Fever Among Us-First-Case in Fort Taylor-It Appears in the Squadron-The San Jacinto Goes North on Account of It-Plag Officer Lardner Shifts His Flag to the St. Lawrence—Sailing of the Pahoma and E.han Allen for Tampa—Departure of the Oreole, dc., dc.

The United States steamer Tahoma, Lieutenant Com-manding J. C. flowell, arrived on the evening of the 20th inst., having visited all the blockaded ports between this point and St. Andrew's Bay. She reports the blockade effective at all points and everything quiet. She brings no further intelligence respecting the fate of Acting Mas-ter Stearns, of the Beauregard, as no communication whatever has been held with the rebels by our blockading ressels. Consequently no intelligence could be had.

The steamship Creole, from New York for New Orleans arrived here very early yesterday morning. She put in to this port on account of having been ashore on Alligator Reef, and having to lighter part of her cargo before being able to get off. The wreckers agreed to lighten her an get her off for two thousand dollars; but the captain pre

welcome. The Reancke passed here this morning, and by the pilot boat just in I have received the New York Hexado of the 20th, 22d and 23d inst. Wonderful condescension on the part of the Reancke to throw them on board the pilot boat. May she always do so.

and hopes, the yellow fever has at last made its appear ance among us. The first case occurred in Fort Taylor on Friday last, and five deaths on shore have been reported up to this writing. It has also appeared in the harbor. Two cases from the San Jacinto have died, and three other cases are reported on board of her. I also hear, much to my sorrow, this evening, that Acting Vounteer Lieutenant Rodgers, now commanding the steamer Hunts-ville, is very ill with it. In consequence of the San Ja-

ville, is very ill with it. In consequence of the Sau Jacinto being infected she will leave to morrow morning for Bouton, Fing otheer Lardner shifting his fing to the St. Lawrence, which ship is all present free from the discusse. The United States steamer Tahoma, Licutenant Cotamanding John C. Howell, sailed this morning for Tampa Ray, where she will remain during the sickly season. The bark finan Allon sails to morrow for the same dostination. The steamer Creole sailed yesterday morning for New Ordeans.

We can form no idea what will be the source of the yellow sever my here for it appears to be of the most fatal character. Every profication will be taken both ashore and alloat to check it, and I lumbly trust it may be successful for it it sets among the troops the chances are that we shall have a frightful bill of mortality. We know of no reason for its superannee. The quarantine has been very strict, uncommonly so, and we cannot trace it to being brought here. The weather is warran, but oncommonly so; but we have head much calm weather, which may have served to help it along.

There have been po arrivals since my letter by the Parkersburg, and I hope there may be none, as they will only add free to the fame.

Mantson, Wis., August 11, 1862.
The whole quota of this State on the first call will be fell by the 15th, and there are indications of a surplus Many localities cannot be reached by telegraph or readily or both calls would be filled by the 15th without resort to

MILWAURER, August 11, 1362. A regular " '76 spirit" is prevailing here. Over noty thousand deliars bounty fund has been ranced to save the city from the stigma of drafting.

War Meeting at Poughkeepsle. Povonamere a, August 11, 1862.

A large and enthusiastic war meeting was held here this evening. Hon, Stephen Baker presided. Addresses

were made by Judge Emott and others.

A meeting of the Supervisors was held to-day, at which an additional bounty of fifty deliars was offered to all en-listing in this district regiment. The war sever is very Volunteers are pouring in rapidly, and the quota of this county will be raised by the 15th.

Recruiting in Uncida County.

Urica, August 11, 1862. The Fourth Oneida regiment, Colonel Pease, has five of its companies full and mustered in. We shall have a full regiment and a few hundred to spare by the 15th.

Canadian Thang .- The St. Catherines Journal says that

M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Scenes by the Borders of the James.

Splendid Appearance of the Camps by Moonlight.

Interesting Views in the Army at Midnight,

FORTRESS MONROW, August 9, 1382.

The remains of the late Dr. Denniston, who was drowned some two weeks ago in the James river, have been recovered by his father, through the aid of kind

friends, and are now on their way home, accompanied by the father of the deceased. The sick and wounded Union soldiers are being moved

away from the Army of the Potoma 4. The transport State of Maine came down from Harri son's Landing this moreing wit's three hundred sick and about forty wounded. They go direct to Philadelphia. The transport Louisiana has also arrived with abou three hundred, mostly sick, from the same place, and

also bound to Philadelphia. There are now at Fortress Monroe about fifteen hundred sick and wounded soldiers on transports, all of whom are going to different places North—some to Philadelphia, some to Annapolis and some to New York, where they can be better cared for than in the army hospitals. They

all appreciate the advantage of the change. The transport and sanitary steamer Knickerbocker, with three hundred and forty-six sick and wounded from the hospitals at Harrison's Landing, left Fortress Monroe at twelve o'clock to-day for Baltimore. A list of th wounded could not be procured at this place. They consist of the sick and wounded from the following reginents -- First, Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth Ninth and Twelfth Pennsylvania reserves; Eighteenth and Twenty-second Massichusetts, First Michigan, Second Maine; Fifth, Tenth and Twenty-fifth New York. The Doctors in charge are W. F. Crale, of Besten; T. Frankin Smith and John Allen, of New York.

Some rumors are affeat here in repard to the safety and quiet of Suffolk, Norfolk and Portsmouth, but not much of importance has yet transpired. The pickets have been twice driven in within the past week The first time it occured near Norfolk.

The steamship Bultimore arrived to-day from Beanfort N. C., and reports all quiet in that vicinity. She also reports all quiet in that harbor, steaming Champior steamer Guide, bark Major Norton, bark Guerill schoeners Richard Vaux and J. L. Redner, ship Marcia Greenleaf, Unitedj States cutter Forward and gunboat

On the 9th inst. the gunboat Cambridge sailed for the lockading squadron off Wilmington.

The Baltimore passed yesterday a propeller of large size, British built, standing easterly. She showed no olors, but resembled in every way the "Modern Greece which got aground some mouths ago while attempting to run the blockade of Wilmington. She looked suspicious. The mail boat John A. Warner has just arrived from up the river, and reports all quiet. The rumo Hill was unfounded. The boat brought down many dis charged soldiers and several bands which have been disnissed from the army.

Our Special Army Correspondence.

HARRISON'S LANDING, August 7, 1862.
The Dath Upon Maloren Hill-The Scene After the Recon noiseance-The Enemy Appear in Three Column -- Ou Troops Ordered to Full Back-Success of the Movement-Excellent Discipline of the Union Troops, do., do.

The principal topic of conversation is the late dash drawn to that point from Richmond, making an important diversion from the armies of Pope and Burnside Last night the scene upon Malvern Hill was one of in tense interest. Among the trees in front of the brid sat Gen. Hooker upon an old sofa taken from the man sion, which was once a luxurious dwelling, bu is now in a dirty, rulnous condition. General Sodgwick was in consultation with him, and the countenances of both indicated that they had serious business on hand. There was no light save that of the moon, nearly at the full, and no conversation audible except when an aid or orderly rode up with a report from the pickets. The reperts came in fast. It appeared, from all the informa tion gathered, that the enemy had approached the hill in three columns, one from the north, snother from the orth by east, and a third from north by west. They had possession of all the approaches to the fiel except the road winding down from the bluff to the river road. This was our only line of retreat, and at the bottem of the bluff the half mile to Turkey Bridge was cut up by deep gullies, difficult to pass with wagons and artillery, and which must be waded by in' fantry. The force of the enemy was estimated at forty thousand, and what supports they might have in the rear

could not be ascertained. They were pressing our pickets constantly, evidently intending to get as near as possible and open a furious attack with the first gray streak of daylight. The question presented was to fight or fail back. The facts were reported to Gen. McCleilan, and he telegraphed an order, by signals transmitted through the inite of gumboats up the river, for Gen. Hooker to withdraw his force as soon as possible. Hooker to withdraw his force as soon as possible. Hooker to withdraw his force as soon as possible. Hooker would have preferred to fight if two divisions cound have been sent up to support him as a reserve, believing that he could whip the enemy with Sedgwick's division and his own, and then, pushing the two fresh divisions forward, that he could have wakened up the city of Richmend.

It having been decided to return to cam. General Hooker made his dispositions accordingly, and so skilfally were they made that the entire force was withdrawn without a shot being fired. A few minutes before the retreat was commonced, three butterforce was withdrawn without a shot being fired. A few minutes before the retreat was commonced, three butterforce was withdrawn and took their position in front of the Malvorn House. The ammunition wagens and ambulmees had been driven to the rear, and about hair past one the column moved as silently as possible down the buff and across Turkey Bridge. I fully expected that when the last pickets were withdrawn an attack would be usage upon the tenned to camp in good order, the exarity under General Pleasanton destroying the bridges when the entire column had passed.

The behavior of our men throughout this affair was uncreptionable. The Sixth regular evalty, Eighth Hisos davalry and the Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry rendered important service throughout the expedition.

HRADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POYOMAC, August 9, 1892. } Scenes on the James—Our Gunboats Attending Horpital

Transports—Appearance of the River by Moonlight—A Midnight Ride Among the Encampments and Along the Lines—What is Said About the Herald—Soldiers' Graces Beneals the Syrading Trees-The Tents and Biopures-Scenes Behind the Parapels-Out in the Front by the Pickets-Safety of the Army, dc. No enemy is very near us now. The Army of the Poto.

man reposes in quictness close by the borders of the James. The waters of the historic river, bounded by the way to the open sea. No shot from guns fired by disloya ands disturbs to-night the delightful prospect, while the August meon shines down clear and full on the splendid scene. Her soothing beams illuminate the muddy waters of the royal river, and the transports and gunboats resting at anchor or plying on them, as well as the camps of the army toward the interior.

The enemy no longer fires from Coggins' Point, on the opposite shore, because troops of ours are there; nor from the bluffs below on either side, because our gunboats, which always convoy our transports, prove an electual moving menace; neither does he attempt to attack our troops in front, because our advanced divisions having accomplished the design of the recent reconnoitering movement beyond Malvern Hill, and retired within their intrenchments, our defensive lines are so strong that an attack upon them, by even vastly superior numbers of the opposing army, would certainly result in great dis-

Allusion to the naval department of the service recalis some of the thoughts suggested by seeing our guatorus accompanying the hospital steamboats up and down the river. Fine steamboats, which had been fitted up in princely style for the comfort and convenience of travel-ers on our Northern rivers, have been chartered by our government, and are employed as hospital steamboats or the purpose of conveying sick and wounded soldiers from this vicinity to the hospitals at Fortress Monroe or to more comfortable quarters. It is a under and touching sight to see those floating hospitals moving up or down no river attended by the gunborts. The crimson day, which designates them as belonging to the medical de partment, has not been guillorent to shield them from the | at the North, we manage to majutain our health and as

shot and shell of a cruel enemy. Hence they are convoyed human sympathics. They seem to run along the river easier, the puddle-wheels appear to move through the water softer, and all hands on board look livelier and more vigilant, when they are attending eick or wounded soldiers down the river. With portuoies open and gung onded, ready to deal deserved death to the fee who would ttempt to interfere with a humane meslon, these ever faithful gunboats bug with tenderoes the transport steamboats whose crimson flag Whose crimson flags ought to make them be regarded by every one as sacred and seem to bestow upon them, by their constant attend and, something suggestive of the care and attention which a mother would lavish on a suffering child or a

sympathetic soul on a dying friend. The moon illuminates the river for many miles. The little steamer which is breasting the current so carefully, ness which reigns well nigh supreme, has left behind the mailboat landing, and is probably on her way to communicate with some of our ganboats, which are many miles above. The innumerable masts of schoolers and of other craft at or near the different landings, and the steamboats anchored in the stream, are visible as distinctly now as on any day at noon. The presence of all these transports makes the James river in this vicinity present the appearance of an excellent harbor close to a large commercial city. Rowboats are passing between various vessels, and the quietude of this delightful hour is undis turbed, save by the gentle plashing of the cars, the half ing voice of "schooner, aboy," the puffing of an occasional steamboat or the noise of her moving paddle wheels.

Towards the interior, where the camps of the army are located, the scenes presented on this splendid moonlight night are still more picturesque and interesting. A midnight ride among the encampments and along the lines possesses peculiar interest. The weather was cooler than t usually is during the daytime, and the ride was plea society of the brave officers who were my escort and companions. First, coming from the camps to the river banks we were just in time to see the arrival of the mailboat crowded with passengers. Most of these were officers and privates who have been away on furlough, and who have been compelled to return either by the expiration of the time allowed them to be absent or by the recenstringent order of the President. As these came off the bout, showing their passes in turn, they made the best of their way out to their respective regiments. The agents and the newsboys, waiting for their newspapers with more than the impatience of restive horses, when they received their respective bundles, bounded along the gangway up the ascending causeway to the sum mit of the bluff, and thence, some on horses and some afoot, out to the different encampments. But the sol diers' retiring hour for the night has almost come; they cannot sell many papers till the morning. It is almost unnecessary to remark that the HERALD is the only dully ewspaper that is extensively circulated among the camps. It may not be out of place, however, in this connection, to state something which I have observed for many months. It is, that the patriotic and discriminating course which the leading newspaper in America has pursued, in supporting the measures of the government and endorsing Gen. McCiellan's coursewhich, let me incidentally remark, time will prove t have also been skiiful, wise and patriotic-has won the dimiration of nearly every soldier in the army. In the renewal of acquaintances I find many who reiterate these sentiments, while on every battle field on this peninsula there rest in peace in the soldiers' graves those who have pronounced your praises.

But to resume an attempted description of the passing scenes. After the arrival of the boat the returned sol way, the former slowly, the latter swiftly, out to the various encampments. They all presented a varied and picturesque spectacle as they disappeared over the open space near the landing into the woods be youd. Soldiers, some with and some without their knapsacks; and officers, some with and some without traveling bags and valises—soon left behind by newspa. per agents on horses—wended their way by the light of had no guides save their own shadows, which went be fore them. In the foreground of this picture none can fail to admire the splendid trees, with their massive trunks and great outspreading branches, which once of the place cast their lengthened shatows not on the blooming fields, which were seen a month ago, but on soldiers and houses, and pressed by thousands of great neath the grateful shide of one of these splendid trees, a short distance from the road, the hasty person may not perceive, but the careful observer will certainly see, the graves of several of our soldlers who have died since army consummated its magnificent movement by arriving at this point on the peninsula.

Advancing a short distance further, the camps of the different divisions, brigades and regiments, whose colors appear in view. Some are located in the woods, beneath the shade of forest trees, and some are pitched in the adjacent fields. Many of the tents and biv rounded by bushes and branches which have been placed campments; they are rather masses of withered leaves. Through these the moonbeams fall as well as on the its laurels and awaiting future developments and reinforcements, viewed at midnight by the moonlight, pro sents a splendid and enchanting scene. Here a tent door is open, for at the coolest the night is warm, and inside an efficer, with his couch covered with mosquito bars, is seen sleeping. There and everywhere the ends of the little shelter tent, and of the bivouse of the soldier, are exposed, and you observe within several of our noble vo lenteers resting awastly, with recollections of duty dor and a short prayer for the speedy close of the rebullion

or sleeping soundly till they shall be awakened from their slumbers by the sound of the reveille. I dare no their slumbers by the sound of the reveille. I dure not venture to say how many are dreaming of loving and beloved relatives and cheriebed friends at home. At all events the watchful eye of Providence looks down upon all of them not less marely than "the lumbent stars that light their bivonacs," and "the moon that pales the lambent stars." Families at home need not entertain any undue selicitate concerning their friends upon the tented field. Here and there, also, some sleeping under cover and some in the open air, can be seen occasional contrabands, whose curious costumes and black faces look strange afting the stadows cast through the trees by the clear, full moon.

contrabands, whose costones and back faces by the clear, full moon.

Along the fine of intrenchments on our front the scene is more interesting and pictureaque still. All the salient angles of the works stand boldly, and in some places an additional and outer line, it would seem by the shadows, appears in advance of the real front. These works are of much protection to our army by day and night. The clearly with vastly superior numbers, does not dare action so. Our guns in battery it the reducts and behind the parapets along our whole line, and tell as they are by various regiments, present a spin-adid picture. The heavy sleep guos frown in blockness towards the front, where the enemy might come, and the beautiful brass pieces glitter in the moonlight. Our troops repose in Becautify. Those who are on night duly behind the parapets also rest security, while they are ready in an instant to respond to the first alarm. It is really a beautiful sight to see the moon revealing the wantament on the waits and the soldiers sheeping on their arms.

Still further to the front, beyond these fortifications, and in the words and on the roads leading the mer fines, our pickets are possed. They occurs

trees and cosses, in order to immediately perceive the first advance of any commy, and with ears attentive to catch the first seemed of any unfriendly footfall. The sen-tincles within the lines segmetimes see our officers on duty approaching at a considerable distance, and prepare to give the accustomed challenge and receive the required

And thus, while the army is waiting the pleasure of the government and the progress of weaths, it rests, as I have said, in quickness by the borders of the bands on this splendid night. The music of the bands has long since ceased; for the musicless and the listeners have long since retired to rest. The river presents the pleasant prospect I spoke of is the commencement, the camps are cool and quiet, the lines are secure and the sentinels and placets are waxeful and viginant, while the moot is following the course by which the sun went down. The Army of the Potenme is safe to-night, and anticipated developments will demonstrate that our voteran volunteers shall have achieved even geater victories and honors than any they have already won.

Ice Wanted-Quiet-The Sick-Sanitary Measures-lie-turned Prisoners' Statements-Rebei Ignorance-Malvern

Hill, dc., de.
This army has made up its mind that it can live where ny other white man can exist. The heat produces lassitade, to be sure; but deprived of loe, as we have been for several days, and deprived, as we are, of the thousand

and one ameliorations of the heat which are to be found

With the exception of the movements across the river, all remains quiet in this vicinity. Our pickets are pushed out well in every direction; but no evidences of the enemy in force are found in the vicinity of the army. The secoch enterry are troiting about constantly; but our owd are generally on the alert, and it will be difficult for them to steel a march upon us, as we did upon them at

The sick of the army are being conveyed to Wast,

A detail of at mon

to accompany them is made from each regiment, and for this duty lavalids are selected with a view to restore their own health by the trip. Surgeons have been ordered to report the names of all sol-diers who will not be, fit for a march within a week. The army is getting up a clean bill of health as rapidly as somble. The sanitary condition of as rapidly as cossible. The sanitary condition of the troops has such improved within the last fortnight. Fresh vegetables, strict attention to the cleanliness of the camps and the supplies of the Sanitary commission have produced this beneficial change. The supply of ice for the hespitals in camp seems to have fatical within the last three days, just at the time when it was needed most. Throughout the month of August there should be no lack of ice. A ton of ice is as good as a new recruit; for it will save to the army one man per too who would otherwise be disabled for the campaign.

The returned grisoners we seem some time in durance.

will save to the army one man per ton who would other wise be disabled for the campaign.

The returned prisoners, who pent some time in durance at Richmand, represent the antary business as quite active in that city. Our soldners were kept upon tielle is to by the Home Guard, whose treatment or them was very rough. They were partially snapplied with tents—all sorts of old ones being used for that perpose—Sibby tents, wall tents, a tents tout fice for. Even in their captivity cur beys countyed to have some anneament with the secent guard. With charcoad they macribed upon various texts the tarnes of our generals, and the Southerners were exceedingly malgnant to find the largest tents marked "Headquarters General Hocker's flyrision," "Fightner Joe's Poys," "General Kentney's Headquarters," &c. They were obliged to buy lood at extravagent prices to keep from starving, and found that Northern bank bills, as well as Treasary notes, are very acceptable in Kachmond. Our

obliged to buy tood at extravagant prices to Erep from starving, and found that Northern bank bills, as well as Treasury notes are very acceptable in Eachmend. Our Treasury notes bring a good promium over their owns. A United States five definis will bring seven deliars in Confederate shin, hasters. The notes of no Southern banks are received at Richan and except the Virgins banks. The Home Guard five terribiy deficient in influence Roowiedge, and our boys got the best of them in argument or banks whenever an encounter of wits task place between them. The secesh soldier generally squared accounts with the Union soldier who had routed him in depotation by giving him a "jab" with his bayonet—an angument which unarmed mea could not well result.

Troops were arriving constantly from the South. They came by the way of Petersburg mostly, out it a few days ago, when the secessionists said a bridge had broken down. Since that time they come upon other routs. Obstructions were being placed in the river, consisting of blocks of stone, with rings attached to them. The guards who had charge of our p isomers were so ignorant that when they went out to make purchases they could not tell whether they had received their change correctly, and our soldiers were frequently called upon to count their money and inform them whether they had been cheated. Some of the Yankees passed of the Philadelphia imitations of Confederate notes in constrable quantities, purchasing out and fuxuries for themselves and phia imitations of Confederate notes in considerable quities, purchasing cod and luxuries for themselves their companions. It is said by those in the scouting service that the late

demonstration upon Malvern Him often val or our force thousand rebel troops. The withdrawal or our force from the Him without bringing on an engagement is confron the Him without bringing of military skill. Our cavalry from the lim without oringing on an engagement is con-sidered a great triamph of military skill. Our cavalry pickets were kept close to the enemy troquantly press-ing them, until one colock in the morning. Mean-while, the immutry pickets were withdrawn and our cavalry came in. The last squar of our cavalry upon the bluff, when the coast was clear and the rear of our column had crossed Turkey bridge, saw the enemy's saturitaines enter the field from the woods, followed by a brigado. They were bridge, have the covery's satisficient there the field from the woods, followed by a brigade. They were the advance guard, sent to real after our face, and their cautious movements indicated that they suspected some cautious invicaients indicated that they suspected some trap. After observing them a few moments, our cavairy descended the bluff, destroyed Turkey bridge, after cross-ing it, and somed the man body. General 116 ker re-manded with the rrar guard until every part of his plan had been accompaished.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence. FORTER- MONROE, August 6, 1862. Robel Proops in the Vicinity of Suffolk-Our Army Ready

for Then-The t mied States S.comer Adirondack-In suiting Conduct of British Navol Officers-Their Sympathy with the Retain-The Brochade, do. see is a rumor that the enemy have become quite

bold and are annoying our pickets about Soffeik. They do not appear in any force; but they may be the reconnottering portions of a considerable body of men not for away. No fears exist of our ability to hold our pention against as large a force as is largly to be sent by the rebels against us. The United States sloop-of-war Adirondack iz still here

undergoing slight repairs and awaiting instructions from the Navy Department.

The observations of the officers of the Adiron-dack at Nassau confirm previous reports of the open contivance of English officials in the fitting out loading of British steamers to run the blockade with of their sympathy with the rebels and their hatred of While our officers were ashere they were insulted by soriners, citizens and negroes even; called damned Yankees, while cheers for Jeff. Davis were heard on every side. Several times boats were pulled around the Adhrondad, and "Yankee Doode" acted out in the next blorous manner by but investions, at then "Plat" would be played in a hely and chearful style. In every way did the criticons and drains backes who represent the South cadeavor to amony and neult our gallant men; but they were taken no more notice of them the two manniy cars who ran about the streets. Captain Hunckley, who protested against the firing into the British steamer Heraid, as Addressed, and "Yankee Doodle" doled out in nost blorous manner by but musicians, and taken no more notice of than the more manily curs who ran about the streets. Captain Hanckley, who protested against the firing into the British steamer Hersid, as calculated to sistuate the amendor resistons examing between her Majesty's government and the United States, alimed to the Adironfack as a foderal gunboat. Afterwards he apple gived for the style of the address, and desired to withdraw his note; but his request was not granted.

Toirteen steamers sailed from Nassau in one day to

granted.
Thirteen steamers sailed from Nassau in one day to run the bleckule, and but two have been, so far as we have learned, captured. The Kate has run the blockade thirty-time etimes, and her days for departure and arrival are as requier as any steamer in or out the port of New York. Fast and well armed steamers about at once he sent to Nassau to take every steamer arriving or leaving that port. That will stop the week; if not, bombard and destroy Nassau itself. It is an open enemy of our flag, and let it suffer an enemy state. FORTRESS MONGOR, Va., August 8, 1862.

Dearth of News-Hot Weather-Pleet of Transports in Hampton Roads - Inadequate Supply of Vege alies for the Army-News from Up River-Naval Movements, de. There is an unexampled death of news in and about Fortreus Mouroe. The most extended and therough examination, in localities where we generally find some stelligence of interest, has failed to develope a single item; and our lengthy and warm chases after floating namers have shown that they were as harmless as the fabric of a vision, and only weak devices of the enemyoperations, and the enemy is not insone enough to leave his coll retreats to stir up a war in our vicinity when the mercury is dancing among the ametics and all nature is in a state of perspiration. Any other presumption would be quite too frigid for this latitude.

I do not learn that the terrible bont of the past few

days has had a very marked influence upon the sick in our hospitals. It has, of course, delayed their recovery for a time; but no permanent injury is likely to ensue. A large number of transports are now in the harbor

among which are the Vanderbilt, Baltic, Atlantic, Cahaw ba, Merrimac, and a flotilla of sailing boats. What object there can be in holding so many large steamers here, ide, and at great expense, i to not know but I presume there is good reason for it. I believe that some of there will be employed to carry our exchanged prisoners. North, or such of them as are incapacitated from returning to their residents.

will be employed to carry our exchanged prisoners North, or such at them as are inexpeditated from returning to their regionals.

The saminary steemer Daniel Webster, Captain Elethen, arrived at an early hour this morning from New York, loaded with vegetables for the Army of the Potomac. She proceeded up the river this afternoon. The supplies of vegetables furnished to the army have been entirely inadequate for even one small portion to each man. The supply save out too soon, and many of the men did not get a single particle of anything in the shape of an anti-scorbule, but were obliged to be satisfied with a hurried glance at an onion, or, perhaps, a calcate shanf of its savery odor. This should be remedied.

Dr. Goddard, Surgeon of the Post Hospital, desires to acknowledge the reception of a large box of delicates of various kinds for the sick in his charge, from the patriotic ladies of Pittsburg, Pa. The articles were much needed, and the supply was generous in extent.

The passengers from Harrisen's Landing in the mail boat Thomas Warner, this afternoon, report that they saw immense columns of black smoke arising from a point six or seven miles back of our position on the a tab sade of the river, evidently proceeding from the rebel property in that quanter. Cur forces were evidently operating in the vicinity of the robets, but in what manner they were unable to say.

The Adicatack, Commander (or rather Captain) Guert Gamsovoort, as he has been premoted, will probably leave here next Wednesky Jet unknown parts. But we are likely to hear from nor from time to time.

The granbest Arcestock came down the river tast night, and will return to-morrow with Commondore Wilees.

General McClellan and the Contrabands. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. HARRISON'S LANDING, August 6, 1862.

The New York Tribune, among other mendations fabrications concerning General McCleffan and his army, has for some time past in a most jubilant and exulting tone alluded to General Halleck's visit to this place, asserting that he while here instructed General McClellan "to se all negroes coming within his lines, and to compen sate those that were free, but mader no co-gapistapens to

much of the aghting spirit as our Southern antagonists | at Fortress Mosroe he caused all darkeys who were di at Fortress Morroe he caused all darkeys who were disposed to we knoth slaves and free, that came into his
lines, to be an loyed and paid for their labor, as he stated
in his letter to Senator Horris. In a conversation with
General Halbock, when he was here, General McCollan
incidentally mentioned this fact to him, which he rully
endersed; but he neither gave him any criers upon the
subject shalor written or verbal neither did he intimite
to him that he desired him to make any change in hir
policy, the statement of the Tibuse to the centrary
introductional did in the contrary
introduction and if any one character for veracity and
Tribune; and if any one has any doubt as to the truth of
what I say, I refer him to the General. VERDAD.

The Late Buttles Near Richmond-Deaths

We are requested to announce the dosths of Florence McCarty, of Co. B. and William P. Ryan, of Co. I, of the Ninth Massachusetts regiment, in one of the late battles near Richmend. The deceased soldiers were inadvertently reported wounded; but a comrade of the deceased, who recently arrived in this city, asserts that he is positive they were killed in battle.

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.

Great Excitement-Active Repression of Rebet Sympathizers-Impressment Negroes-Union Success at Taswalls, NASHVILLE, August 11, 1862.

There has been a great revolution in this city to-day in inistering the Provost guard duties. The new Provost Marshat, Colonel Gillon, requires every one leaving for their residence in the country to take the oath of alle-giance. Thuse who refuse are allowed to go home, but

are not privileged to return. The Provost Marchal's office is removed to the cours. room the Capitol.

Gove nor Johnson is acting with renowed and increase

ed ve or in the punishment of traitors.

Another excitoment among the secon-ionists was the easing through the streets of gangs of negroes, impross-I from duloyal owners, to work on fortifications, many them carrying leads of bacon, ham, biscuit in barrels

There was an engagement at Taswall's between the Unionists and robeis on Saturday, resulting in a Union

News from Sau Francisco.
THE LOSS OF THE GOLDEN GATE—NO PROBABILITY
OF SAVING THE TREASURE, ETG.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 7, 1862. Cantain Mudson, at Manzanilla on the 30th of July, reports to the agents of the Golden Gate here that, owing to the shelving beach and heavy surf where the wreck is lying, there is little probability of saving the treasure. He, with a part of the crew and officers, remained as agents of the anterwriters, protecting the wreck, with the hone of soving additional lives. The third officer. Mr. Scott, in charge of a boat containing from twenty to thirty persons, had not reached Manzanika at last ac-

NEWS FROM CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS AND

ARIZONA. SAN FRANCISCO, August 8, 1862. Arrived ship Western Continent, Hoog Kong, with dates to the 7th of July. Fourteen pirates had been sen teneed to be hang. Ning Po, the rebei strongboid, had been captured by the allies. The French Admiral Bratel

The news from Honolulu is to the 12th ult., but is un Important. There is a bill before the Legislature which provides that no afficer be appointed to the government who cannot read, write and converse intelligently in Ha-

The news from Arizona, without date, states that Carleton, with the California volunteers, had reached the Rio Grande, without opposition. The rebel Sibley had withdrawn his force from New Mexico into Texas.

The Apache hedians attacked two companies of our cavalry, has begularough Mestila valley, killing seven and
wounding coural. The Indians were repulsed with great

Eutte: 25 cents, no other change. Recruiting in Indiana.

Indianapolis, August 11, 1862. Governor Morton has officially announced that all vol. unteers for three years or the war will be received up to he morning of the 16th, and after that date no volunteers will be received, or bounties paid. Preparations for the enrollment of the militia and drafting to fill the recent. order for the 300,000 are going on rapidly, and will be completed by the 15th instant. Instructions as to the mode conducting the draft have been received from the War Department

Resumption of the Daily Mail to Call-

Resumption of the Daily Mail to Callformia.

[From the St. Louis Bemosrat, July 30.]

We understand that the daily overland mail couches to
Callornia have resumed their trips, and leave Atchison,
with passengers and express matter, as usual every morning. No official instructions have yet been received
from the Post Office Department to send the mails for the
Pacific by this route, sithough it is probable that such
instructions will be issued in a few days. Our authority
for the statement that the couches have resumed their
daily trips is a private despatch from the loud agent of
the company at Authorn to a gentleman in this city.

The company on the 7th inst. obtained leave from the
Postmaster General to change the route between Jules-

route, I have decaded it impracticable to continue service thereon, and have therefore asked and obtained consent from the rost office Department to change to a new route, leaving the old one at Julesbarg and following the Pike's Peak road to within seventy-one miles of Denver City, along the South Platte to the Eache in Poultre river, up this to a point near Bridger? Pass, through it over to Bitter creek, down this to Fort Bridger, where we strike the old road. By adopting the new route, we leave that part of the country infestedby Indians one hardred milestot the north, which I hope will free as from trouble by anows in the winter season. Another advantage gained is that our route is considerably shortened, enabling us to carry the mails to California in less time than heresofore. The distance by the old road from Julesbarg to Fort Bridger is 531 miles; by the new route it is less than 500 miles. The distances to the principal sintions between Atchison and San Francisco are as follows:

From the carney. 200 200 452.

Cort Bridger. 502 462.

Fort Bridger. 502 462.

Carson City

Afsectianeous Foreign Rems.

Ascerding to reports from the French watering places to the 25th of July, there are much fewer visitors than last year, owing, it is supposed to the incasonable water. All complian of deserted table of here and empty houses. There are also fewer visitors at leave than usually write Emburg the arest frequented of stames places of amissement, is suprising but full. The London exhibition is appeared to have attracted many continental tourists this year to Finglend.

our to England.

German government journals say that the recogniof taily by Frussia has caused much columns ben the cabinets of Berlin and Visinas. The Heend
of Cermany consider, according to their organs, the
y of Crussia wise, as tending to dissipate the hopen

beard the Chaptal steam covered for Vera 1 a.

A curious outbreak occurred in the Landso exhibition.
The jarors in making their awards have deappointed not a tow of the exhibitions, and toud completes have been leard ever since the ist of modals was made public. An order to have been passed over with a tiere "hierorable matten to har," unable my longer to reatem his indignation at having been passed over with a tiere "hierorable matten," posted up a notice in it in the first his case, and challenging all "artists in hair," to produce anything equal to his work. The outsies ower as once took riops to crush the robolitous "a list in hair," They second up his case in a careas boy and ordered exaper to see that the ignorabilious covering was not removed. The unhappy exhibitor threatens them with legal proceedings.

Burning of a Propeiler.
Four Standay, August II, 1862.
The propeller B F. Bruce, from Lettout, was burned;
this noon about two miles of here, live was leaded;
with staves for Busialo. All bands were saved by small!

Mankees. PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocke breeabler. Pouncy vanish 85, 87; Reading Rag-rond, 235; Morris Cond. 41; Long Island Bailroad, 17; Pouncy vanis. Railroad, 47%. Sight exchange on New York at par.

Flour eteady. Wheat active. Corn firm; white, 70c. w 11c.; yellow, 94c. a 66c. Whinkey dell at 22c. Onta 48c. 6 60c.

The, yellow, \$4c. a 5dc. Whinkey dail at \$20c. Onto \$5c. a 50c.

Philadriphia, August 11, 1962.

Floor doth. Which active: sales 12,000 bushels white at \$1 46 a \$1 55; red. \$1 30 a \$1 25; term in demand; yellow \$65c. Onto advanced; old, 47c. a \$2c., now, 38c. a 59c. Provisions' cachanged. Whinkey dail at 30c. a 31c.

**Bushed. August 11-17. M.

Flour quiet. Wheat dell and lower red winter, \$1 12/5; reversi dame sold on private terms. One steady at 44c. sales 45 00c beshels. Onto, 50c. Whinkey quiet, no sales, than freights steady. Imp ris-5,000 bbs. fact, 163,000 brished wheat, a,000 bushes on 11,000 bts. or 7.5. Faprits-125,000 barbois wheat, 115,004 bushes over.